THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., Nº. 604. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S. COMPTON in the business of the *North-China Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st December, 1861.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* have now devolved on Mr. SAMUEL MOSMAN, to whom communications may be addressed in future.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000,

First issue £150,000, in £15,000 Shares of £10 each.

(2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSITS 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors:

W. R. ADAMSON, Esq., late of China (Messrs. ADAMSON & Co.).

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the Scinde and Punjaub Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla Company.

GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., banker, Torrington.

THE HON. THOMAS C. BRUCE, 3, St. James's Street, S. W.

G. LATHOM BROWNE, Esq., Director, Cape Town Railway and Dock.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., late H. E. I. C. Civil Service, China, Chairman Blackwall Railway.

PHILIP S. FLETCHER, (Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co.).

HENRY B. LOCH, Esq., C.B., (attached to the late Special Embassy to Pekin,) 11, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

(With Power to add to their number.)

Bankers.

Messrs. DIMSDALE, DREWETT, FOWLER & BARNARD, 50, Cornhill.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FLUX & ARDLES, 68, Cheapside.

Stock Brokers.

Messrs. TOWGOOD & STRACHAN, 33, Throgmorton Street.

Ship Brokers and Marine Superintendents.

Messrs. ROBERTSON & CO., Newsman's Court, Cornhill.

Secretary.

J. SPENCER PRICE, Esq.,

Offices.—No. 12, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying what has long been urgently required, and which, from the increased and constantly increasing growth of our Commerce, is daily becoming more and more necessary; viz., regular, speedy, and safe communication along the extensive line of coast and in the inner waters of China.

For conducting an immense Coasting trade, the Chinese possess nothing but unwieldy Junks, which are unable to perform their voyages except with the favorable monsoon; while European commerce, in the China waters, is carried on by sailing vessels, with the addition recently, of a very limited number of steamers owned by private firms; the postal and general passenger traffic being confined to the semi-monthly service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company between Hongkong and Shanghai.

To meet the necessities of both Foreign and Native trade it is proposed to construct a fleet of steamers, which shall be the means of establishing regular communication between the ports and places to which foreigners will have access, and of providing for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and general merchandize.

It is intended to commence with the construction of Six Steam-vessels, as the Directors propose to limit the operations of the Company until experience has proved in what way they can be best extended with advantage to the Shareholders.

Power (under the control of the Shareholders in General Meeting) will be taken by the Deed for a future increase of Capital; and provision will be made for the extension of the Company's operations between China and Japan, as found expedient.

The extent of the trade already existing—its certain expansion—*and the manifest necessity for the use of steam*—warrant the conclusion that the Company may rely upon being able to find ready employment for the vessels at a scale of charges that will make the profits ample.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co., who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

With reference to the foregoing, the Undersigned have received advice that the first portion of the Fleet will be despatched from England in March, consisting of—

A powerful Screw Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

A powerful Paddle-wheel Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

A Tug Boat, 220 Tons, draft when loaded 6 feet.

A small Steamer adapted for River Service.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

have this day established myself as GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CHAS. GUTSCHOW.

1ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the firm or style of WARD & Co.

H. G. WARD,

3my Shanghai, February 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a House at HANKOW under the Style of SHAW, RIPLEY & Co., in which Mr. WILLIAM WEBB RIPLEY and Mr. JOSEPH FRY are Partners as well as in our House here, from 1st January 1862.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.

22fo Shanghai, 27th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. F. CARTER.

29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.

All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. THOMAS ROTHWELL and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Junr.

ULLETT & Co.

29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.

tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS PORTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st July, 1861.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

19ap Hongkong, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.

J. W. TORREY.

10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the lamented death of our Mr. NICOLAS DUUS, the Business will in future be carried on by his Widow and Sons under the same name and style.

N. DUUS & Co.

tf Hongkong, 6th December 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

1ap Canton, 7th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SEBASTIAN SCHUTZE has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MARGESSON & Co.

22fo Canton, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

MR. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON.

5ap Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.

tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH.

ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.

26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District, 1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of PEDDER & Co.

JAMES N. PEDDER.

23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.

5ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of WILLIAMS & Co.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.

tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

5ap

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT ARNOLD in our Firm ceases this day.

R. ARNOLD & Co.

22ma Nagasaki, 31st December, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as THE INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.

tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B GLOVER.

tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. RICHARDS in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. BAKER & Co.

O. H. BAKER & Co.

21ju Yokuhama, Japan, November 30th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(LATE OF CANTON AND SHANGHAI),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
E. C.

tf

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.

tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE ON ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th November, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.

tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings on as their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSEL PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,

tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.

FANCY GOODS suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.

GENT'S LONDON-MADE CLOTHING and also BOOTS and SHOES.

For Sale at

WM. DATO & Co.

tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls.	8	per	doz
Pale Brandy	"	1	"	" 9 "
Claret	"	2	"	" 8 "
Port	"	2	"	" 8 "

23ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER nearly ready to Launch Dimensions: 100 feet Long, 20 feet Beam 7½ feet Hold. Apply to EDWARD HAWKINS Superintendent, at the Shanghai Dock.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1862.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the end of March next—

The valuable Business Premises known as the "YU-YAN HONG," situated in the Custom House Road, at the corner of Church Street.

The Building consists of an Eight-roomed Dwelling House now occupied by Dr. Sibbald, double set of Servant's Offices, Stables, &c., with upper story throughout, a very large double storied Godown, with good Silk light, &c.; also a Godown facing the Church, the Western portion of which building is occupied as a Silk Shop.

Particulars respecting the terms of the lease at present existing can be had on application to the Undersigned.

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer.

tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1862.

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HOUSES & LAND.

STORAGE, HAN-YANG.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Merchandize on STORAGE in his Godowns abreast of the Foreign Anchorage, Han-Yang; he undertakes to land and ship off Goods to and from the same.

The Premises are well raised and a good Risk, being detached from Chinese buildings with vacant land around.

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862

HANKOW.

TO be Let on Lease LAND situated on the Han-yang Side, with Water Frontage to the Yang-tsze, and off the Foreign Anchorage.
For particulars,
Apply to
FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, 17th January, 1862.

LAND AT HAN-YANG.

TO LET on Building Lease.
Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC for the Year 1862, containing a plan of the Foreign Settlement, List of Foreign Hongs and Residents, Opium Table, Mail Card, Kalender, &c., &c., &c. To be had at the "*North-China Herald*" Office.
tf Shanghai, 22nd February, 1862

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Capt. HAZELWOOD will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 7th March, at day-light* (or such time of the night *of the 6th* and *7th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until *Noon of Wednesday, 26th inst.* when the usual allotments will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 5th proximo*, and PARCELS at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY.

THIS Company, being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 260 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5 (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
10fe Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are appointed LLOYD'S AGENTS at this Port.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
22ma Hankow, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Business in Shanghai on the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. LEWIS.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.
22my Hongkong, 17th January, 1862.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Thursday next, the 27th inst.*, on board, as she now lies in the New Dry Dock—

The Hanoverian barque *FRISIA WESTPHALIA*, 454 Tons Register, and all her appurtenances.

The Hull, with 2 Bower Anchors, 180 fathoms Chain Cable, Windlass, Bowsprit Lower Masts, Lower Rigging, and Stays, will be sold in one Lot.

After which, will be sold separately to suit purchasers, the Top-masts Top-gallant Masts Yards, Booms and Gaffs, Top-masts and Top-gallant Rigging, Backstays, Stays, Guys, Running Gear, 2 suits of Sails, Awnings, boats, Davits, Spare Spars, Blocks, &c., Anchors, Chain Cable, Steam Cable, Hawsers, Spar Lines, &c., Galley and Cooking Utensils, Cabin Furniture, Binnacle, Compasses, Guns, Muskets, Ammunition.

Also, will be sold all the Stores, Beef, Pork, Biscuits, Flour, &c., Small Stores, Water Casks, Coals, Firewood, &c., particulars of which will be circulated in a few days.

TERMS OF SALE.—*For the Hull, to be at the risk and expense of the Purchaser, as soon as knocked down. One half of the Purchase Money to be paid the day of the sale, the other half to be paid in 3 days, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold. The Transfer Expenses to be borne by the purchaser. For the Appurtenances and Stores, to be paid for on the 28th instant, when delivery orders will be given, and to be taken delivery of the day after the Sale*

All Bids to be made Sycee in Silver Shanghai weight.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Auctioneer.
o Shanghai, 21st February, 1862.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspapers) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862 shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, *before the 1st of* December, 1862.

22fe

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF.

THE Trustees of the Marquess of Bute are now erecting, on *the Northern Quay* of the East Dock at Cardiff, an extensive Fire-proof Free and Bonded Warehouse, which will be completed in the course of the Autumn. The building is of a sufficient capacity to contain several entire Cargoes; and abutting as it does upon the water of the Dock, every facility will be offered for lifting goods directly from or into the vessels discharging or loading in the Dock. The position being contiguous to and in connection with the various Railways leading from the Docks to the Mineral Districts of South Wales, and thence through the entire system of Railways throughout the Kingdom, will afford all the means requisite for the importation of valuable goods, and for their convenient transmission Inland.

This will, no doubt, lead speedily to the establishment of an import trade commensurate with the large and rapidly increasing population of the town and neighbourhood of *Cardiff*, and the immense Mineral Districts of which it is the Port. This vast population is at present principally supplied with Foreign Merchandize from Bristol, *but it is evident that direct importations* are much called for; nor need these be circumscribed to the supply of the local demand, as they may well be extended to the whole of the Manufacturing Districts of England, with which already direct communication exists.

Vessels employed in such trade will have the further advantage of discharging their cargoes in a loading port, the best in the Bristol Channel, where the Dock and other charges are very moderate, and we believe lower than those in any other Port in that part of the Kingdom, and where, from the constant demand for tonnage Cargoes, outward freights may always be obtained without detention.

Within the comparatively short period of twenty years, during which these great works have been constructed and opened by the late Marquess of Bute, and his Trustees since his death, Cardiff *has risen from its very inferior position as a Port* to that of one of the most important in the country. There are two walled Docks, enclosing a water space of sixty-seven acres, one of which has a uniform depth throughout of twenty-five feet; its width, for the greater portion of its extent, being 500 feet, and the width of the sea gates, 55 feet. The dimensions of the other Dock are somewhat less. There is in addition a Tidal Harbour, constructed to receive vessels engaged in the coasting trade. The Docks and Harbour are provided with 30 Coal *Shipping* Staiths, the whole on the most approved plans, for loading Cargoes in the most perfect condition. The rapidity with which this can be judged of by the fact that *a screw steam ship*, carrying about 1,600 tons of coals, has been frequently loaded in the short space of nine hours, so that from the time of her entrance into the Dock to her leaving it, not more than twelve hours were occupied; while, at the Tidal Harbour, a small screw collier enters, takes in her Cargo, and departs within 2½ hours. There are three Graving Docks, two of which will admit the largest class of vessels; one being 400 feet in length.

There is also a large Gridiron, where vessels may be placed with the greatest facility, for the examination, cleaning, and repairing of their hulls.

There have also been erected Shear-legs, 70 feet high, for lifting weights *up to 60 tons* at one lift, and by which also the masts of Vessels can be lifted out and replaced.

A Steam Crane is proved, by which the vessels *of fine build can at the same time discharge their* ballast and receive their Cargoes. Several other Cranes, of various lifting power, are distributed upon the different Quays around the Docks; and one of the Railway Companies possesses two other Steam Cranes used for the discharge of ballast from Vessels.

In the year 1860, the exports of house and steam coal from these Docks and Tidal Harbour were 1,773,181 tons, and of Iron, 212,054 tons. In that year the number of vessels that cleared Foreign and Coastwise from the Docks and Harbour was 8,113, and their registered tonnage amounted to 1,330,020; and it is estimated that the total exports and imports at the Port of Cardiff *during that year reached the large number of* Two and three-quarters Millions of Tons. It is to be expected that these large figures will rapidly increase, from the superior qualities for marine purposes of several seams of Smokeless Steam Coal found in this neighbourhood alone, and whose highly evaporative power has caused for it a great demand, not only from our own and Foreign Governments, but also from most of the great Mercantile Compani s trading from this Ports of this Kingdom, such as the Peninsular and Oriental, the Royal Mail, and the Cunard Companies.

The above particulars may serve to make it *clear that the Port of Cardiff, by means of these* Docks and their extensive and valuable adjuncts, offers peculiar advantages. Not only, as has been shown, does there already exist a very large trade in Exports, but there are also the means for carrying on an equally large trade in Imports. Merchants and others interested in Ship-building, in Manufactures, or in the exporting or importing of goods, will find ample facilities for business; and Sites can easily be obtained on moderate terms, in the immediate vicinity of the Docks and Railways for the necessary establishments to any extent that may be desired; and it is not to be doubted that such enterprises in connection with this Port, would soon lead to highly remunerative and important results.

o August, 1861.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1862.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 26	Hankow,	Feb. 17
Hongkong,	Feb. 17	Nagasaki	Feb. 16
Tientsin	Feb. 6	Kanagawa,	Jan. 7

MARRIED.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 1st February, by the Rev. George Wild, Chaplain to the Forces, WILLIAM HYDE LAY to CATHERINE JESSIE STRONACH.

DIED.

At Shanghai, on the 12th inst., the infant Son of J. R. BARRAS, aged 7 months.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

February	Ending 21st Feb. 1862. Max	Min.	Ending 21st Feb. 1861. Max.	Min.
15.—	45	33	36	25
16.—	28	29	40	36
17.—	37	30	39	32
18 —	43	31	41	28
19.—	52	33	35	28
20 —	54	39	36	30
21.—	60	42	41	33

OPIUM.

February	Malwa Tls.	Patna Tls.
15,	555	558
17,	545	560
18,	555	560
19,	555	560
20,	555	560
21,	555	560

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—February 20, *Kosmos*, (Ham. bq.) Kruger, from Newcastle; 20, *Spray*, (Br. 3 mast. sch.), Friend, from Nagasaki; 20, *Wild Dayrell*, (Br. sch.), Gardner, from Hongkong; 20, *Mounta*, (Br. sh.), Ridley, from Liverpool; 21, *Shantung*, (Am. str.), Armstrong, from Hankow; 21, *Contest*, (H.I.M. str.), from Chefoo and Tientsin; 21, *Cadiz*, (Br. str.), Hazelwood, from Hongkong; 21, *Weazel*, (H.M. Gun-bt), Haworth, from Amoy.

DEPARTED.—February 21, *Ly-ee-moon*, (Br. str.), Hill, for Hongkong; 22, *Aden*, (Br. str.), Bernard, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Carthage*, from Hongkong and Ports, Capt. Endicott, Mrs. Nye and children, Messrs. Newby, Bradfield, and Tracy. Per *Antelope*, from Hankow, Mr. Rose. Per *Aden*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. Ramsbottom, Messrs. Moate, Kramer, Dalziel, Provand and 2 Asst.-Engineers for H.M.S. *Imperieuse*. Per *Ly-ee-moon*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Alisch, Elmenhorst, Broderson, Brand, Dryer, and Schellhass. Per Str. *Cadiz*, Madam Cordier and Child, Miss Seward, Messrs. Gibbon, Fierz, Beckman Seward, G. Seward, Grincey, Pratt, Sylvester, Balcutt, Kow-foo-loo, Kanitz, Kersch, Revd. and Mrs. Loes, and Mrs. Hall and child.

DEPARTED.—Per *Scotland*, for Kanagawa, Messrs. E. F. Duncanson, C. Thorne, R. A. Houstoun, and Dr. Dixon. Per *Ly-ee-moon*, for Hongkong, Mr. W. Jackson. Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Capt. A. Howland, Lieut. E. C. Tinling, Dr. Eastlack, Messrs. J. Moyer, P. H. Benett, Nicoll, V. Stella, and Barros.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TIENTSIN, *6th February*, 1862.

THE Undersigned, H. B. M. Acting Consul, hereby notifies that he has appointed Mr. Ackland Boyle, Government Surveyor for the port of Tientsin.

J. MONGAN,
Acting Consul.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TIENTSIN, 21*st January*, 1862.

THE Undersigned, H.B.M. Acting Consul, hereby notifies that five new lots of ground, which have been taken over to complete the British Settlement at this Port, will be sold by Public Auction, on or about the 15th March, 1862.

J. MONGAN,
Acting Consul.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1.—Each lot will be put up at the price mentioned in the accompanying list, and no bidding under that amount will be accepted.

2.—The highest bidder above the upset price will become the purchaser. Offers to be made in Mexican Dollars at the rate of 7.1.7 per Tael. No advance shall be made under $10 at a time.

3.—On a lot being knocked down to a purchaser he shall immediately sign an agreement to pay the whole of the purchase money; one-fourth to be payable at once as deposit, and the remaining three-fourths on the day *the lease is tendered* to the purchaser for his signature. The Form of Lease can be seen at the Consulate every lawful day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., and refusal *to accept the terms of the* lease, after the purchase has been made, will forfeit the deposit, and justify the immediate re-sale of the lot.

4.—If any error should creep into the particulars of sale, the same shall not annul the Sale, but fair compensation shall be made by the one side to the other, the amount of compensation to be determined by arbitrators, one to be appointed by H.B.M. Acting Consul, the other by the Purchaser; these two, in case of disagreement, to nominate a third, whose decision shall be final.

5.—On the river frontage space must be left for a bund 60 feet wide clear of all obstructions.

6.—The expense incurred in constructing roads, bund, drains, lighting, paving, laying out of pleasure grounds, police, &c., may be levied by a Committee of the Renters of Land in the Settlement; and if no such Committee exist, then by H B.M. Consul, for the benefit of the Community.

7.—Possession will be given whenever a reasonable time shall have elapsed to enable the people to remove.

8.—Upon failure to comply with any of the above conditions in any particular whatsoever, *the deposit shall be forfeited, and H. B. M. Acting* Consul will be at liberty without further notice to re-sell the Lot.

LIST OF LOTS TO BE SOLD.

	Area Mow.	Position.	Upset Price.
Lot No. 1,	10,820	Back	$ 550 00
" " 2,	11,140	Front	" 680 00
" " 3,	11,160	Do.	" 660.00
" " 4,	10,937	Back	" 565.00
" " 5,	10,997	Do.	" 565.00

THE London Mail of 10th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 24th inst., and here on March 1. It was received last year on March 4, per *Ly-ee-moon*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Friday, the 7th proximo.

WE are a motley community in this Foreign Settlement of Shanghai. Independent of the Chinese element—which forms at least twenty to one of the foreign population—there is perhaps no spot in the world where the interests and opinions of the residents are so various, the representatives of western governments so numerous, and the subjects of those nations so few, yet so influential. Here we are numbering only a few thousands of foreign residents, and yet we comprise English, French, German, Netherlanders, Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Parsees from India, people from Manila and so on. Amongst this *olla podrida*, it cannot be expected that general unanimity could prevail on topics enlisting the sympathies of national feeling. The old world prejudices exist here, as they do elsewhere, and strong opinions are given frequently upon the acts of their rulers towards each other, during these belligerent times in the western hemisphere. But these jealousies are tempered down when our small body politic is threatened with danger from local insurrectionists, such as the Taiping rebels. The Volunteer movement which has been so successful, indicates at once the commendable spirit which animates the community; and if we are not mistaken it has united in the bonds of fraternization men of opposite opinions and national sympathies who would otherwise have continued to hold strong national prejudices towards each other. The sacrifice of time and means by the gentlemen of this Settlement—from the heads of our wealthy firms down to the humblest clerks—to render the Volunteer Corps strong and efficient, is the most creditable movement which has occurred in its brief but eventful annals. It is thus in times of danger from without, that wise men drop all petty differences to unite in protecting their hearths and homes.

Nor must we omit to mention in conjunction with this enrolment of a civil protective force, the increase of our Municipal police, and the prompt election of a Committee of Public Safety to erect defensive works for the further protection of the Settlement from aggression. The construction of these works have had a most salutary effect upon the population within the barriers, and, doubtless, on the marauders beyond. Weak minds *deficient in argument*, may cavil at those precautions taken to resist the incursions of the miscreants who are now threaten*ing the safety of Shanghai* city and Settlement, but sensible men will applaud them. Rowdies who have nothing to lose, will look with chagrin upon the comparative safety of that property they would like to see in the hands of these revolutionists; but respectable men possessed of the smallest possible means, of whatever country, will give the greatest credit to those who have come forward, as the men for the occasion, to strengthen this our "City of Refuge," where not only *their individual* property is at stake, but that of foreigners at a distance, besides an immense amount of wealth belonging to Chinese residents. So far then the foreign community have done their duty to themselves and the world at large, who are interested *in the* prosperity of Shanghai.

While the civil authorities have been thus active in defending the *inner* portion of the Settlement the British and French naval and military forces have been guarding the outer defences, and garrisoning the city gates. It gave unqualified satisfaction to the friends of law and order to find that the Allied powers had determined to defend the city, as well as the Settlement from the ruthless Taipings. This was the first step towards nullifying the neutrality-clause of the Treaty of Tientsin, which could never have been meant to apply to such cases as the present.

While thus defending the lives, property, and dwellings of the Foreign and Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai, the naval and military authorities looked with dismay upon the desolation committed by the rebels in the environs while they had the audacity to appear within view of our houses, threatening to attack us should they be prevented from capturing the city. This was too much for the non-intervention principle, so the Allied authorities resolved on checking their progress, by at least giving support to the Imperial troops in driving these insurrectionists from their strongholds in the vicinity. The second step in the proper direction was taken yesterday, when the allied expedition proceeded to Chang-to-chao, giving both moral and physical support to the disciplined Chinese troops under Colonel Ward—who gallantly routed the rebel force with great slaughter.

Having thus stepped beyond the limits of the neutral points in the treaty, for the purpose of maintaining law and order, there is no reason why the same should not be extended to a declaration of war against these marauders, who are as much our enemies—as far as the prosperity of Shanghai is concerned—as they are the foes of the Imperialists. Our interests are so interwoven with those of the constituted Chinese authorities *that* we must suffer in proportion as they do, when the industrious inhabitants are ruined by the incendiarism and massacres of those bloodthirsty villains. If matters go on during the year as they have commenced, we will find the whole *country for a circuit* of a hundred miles laid waste by these destroyers. Shanghai would ere long be an isolated oasis in the *desert of destruction*. Not only would the ground remain untilled and the harvests ungarnered, but it is probable that the trade with the Silk districts would be destroyed and the mainstay of our commerce cut off. Viewing the *future from this point* of view, we trust that our naval and military commanders—in whom we have the greatest reliance for prudence and decision—will see fit to extend further the policy they have now adopted towards the Taiping rebels, so that not only the city and Settlement be safe, but that they will be driven from the district, thereby enabling the industrious inhabitants to return to their labours, and advance the prosperity of Shanghai.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News, February 21.)

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE *Ly-ee-moon* arrived yesterday from Hongkong, bringing the first portion of the English Mail of December 26th, due here on the 16th inst. On the all-important *American question of war with* England, no decided information has come to hand. Any reply by the Federal States *Government to the ultimatum* of the British Cabinet had not been received on the departure of the Mail, consequently *all was still a matter of* conjecture as to the probable policy President Lincoln and his coadjutors would *adopt in the emergency*.

PEKING.

BY the *Contest* from Chefoo we have dates from Peking to the 4th February. Matters were progressing favourably between the Imperial Government and the British and French Legations. The disturbed state of the provinces infested by the rebels had occupied the serious attention of the Emperor and Regent, the Prince of Kung. From the devastation committed by the insurrectionists among the farms, villages and towns, the inhabitants are to be exempt from the payment of taxes during the present year. The following is a translation of the Imperial rescript promulgating the decree:

"Of recent years the provinces of Kiangsoo, Nganhui, and Chihkiang have been overrun by bandits, and the lower classes have been scattered and have lost their all. Our deep regret [over these misfortunes] cannot be expressed. We have issued repeated orders for the remission of the taxes in monies and grain in the hope that we might thus revive the people so distressed.

"At present these three provinces have lost towns and cities, many of which have not yet been retaken; and even if they were gradually to be recovered, the fields and cottages of the peasantry are one-half destroyed, both by soldiers and by fire, and the time of ploughing, &c., is already past. On this account our anxious concern for our Southern subjects is deep and heartfelt. Therefore with regard then to the cities and districts which have been lost in Kiangsoo, Anhwui, and Chihkiang, we order that, to spare the people's strength, the taxes in money, grain, and transport rice for the next year be entirely remitted. The viceroys and governors [of these provinces] must immediately print and issue copies of this rescript for general information, as it is of importance that our kindness may alike be felt. Let no indulgence be given to the under officers trifling with this, but everything be done so as to assist our expression of consideration towards the distressed [among our] people."

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The following translations of a few extracts from the *Peking Gazette*, contain matters of interest which we will revert to in our next issue:—

The Hseang-yang-fu district in Hupei has been cleared from Nien-fei.

Shen-pao reports successes in various parts of Shan-tung.

A censor, Kao-yeh-yu, memorializes regarding the *Tsai-seang*, by name Pai-tsiu, who was beheaded a few years ago, on account of alleged corrupt interference in the Literary Examinations; states that the execution was illegal, and was owing to the enmity of Tsai-yuen and Twan-hwa, and requests that the Emperor will not regard it as a precedent.

An imperial decree, impressing on all the high provincial officials the necessity of recommending for promotion such of those subordinates as merit it, and promising that their doing so will be advantageous to themselves, as well as to those whom they recommend. Quoting as instances of the benefit which accrues to the Emperor, from judicious recommendations, the careers of Lô-tê-nan (who has been since killed in battle), of Chiang-chung-yuen (who was Governor of the province of An-hui, and who fell at the capture of An-ching-fu by the Rebels), of Li-su-ping (who also died on the field of battle), of Li-su-I (the younger brother of Li-su-ping, and the present Governor of An-hui), and of Liu-châng-yu, Governor of Kwang-hsi, all of whom were recommended by Tsêng-kwo-fan and Hu-leng-I (late Governor of Hupei); and many others, including Chang-kwo-leang, who was recommended by Lao-tsung-kwang, the present Governor-General of the two Kwangs.

The censor, Chung-pei-hsien, and Sun-tsei, memorialize to the effect, that the forged testament of the Emperor Hien-fung and the false decrees—including that in reply to Tung-yuen-shun's memorial, issued by Su-shun, Tsai-yuen, &c.,—should be obliterated from the archives of the Empire. The Emperor replies that they cannot be cancelled, but that the fact of their being forged will be noted upon them.

A censor, Tsão-téng-yung, accuses Tân-ting-hsiang, the Governor of Shan-tung, of extorting money from the people, and of retiring with his mistress to a country-seat on the approach of the Rebels, and of then wasting his time in sensual pleasures. The Emperor having directed Sêng-wang (Seng-ko-lin-sin) to investigate the case, he reports that the country-seat in question is but a short way from the city (Chi-nan-fu), that Tan-ting-hsiang retired there, in order to superintend certain military operations, and that he was not accompanied by his mistress.

An imperial decree complaining of the general laxity of the high dignitaries of the Empire and stating that the sole recommendation of the men whom they bring before the Emperor's notice is that they are willing to cringe and flatter, that upright and independent men are intentionally passed over, but that as a proof that unassuming merit can still reach the Imperial ear, the Prefect of Tientsin is promoted to the Shun-tien district. The censor San-yuen-shun is promoted.

A certain Ch'eng-ying, a President of the Board of war, came to Prince Kung, and handed him a copy of a memorial, which had already been presented, in which he (Ch'eng-ying) was accused of embezzling certain monies, producing at the same time two parcels of gold coin which he begged Prince Kung to receive. On Prince Kung peremptorily refusing, Ch'eng-ying prostrated himself before him and urgently implored his acceptance, explaining that the gold was not intended as a bribe but as a present, he being aware that the Prince's revenues were not in accordance with his high rank. Prince Kung memorializes, recapitulating the above circumstances, and requesting that Ch'eng-ying should be punished. The Emperor in reply applauds Prince Kung's integrity, expresses his surprise at Ch'eng-ying's daring, degrades him, and orders investigation of his whole previous career.

Kwang, Governor-General of Hupei and Hunan, memorializes, requesting that those who assisted in the defence of Wu-ch'ang-fu last year should be rewarded.

SILK ROBBERY BY IMPERIAL SOLDIERS.

We have been furnished with an account of an attack made by the Imperialist soldiery on some silk boats belonging to Messrs. Maniquet & Co., at a station called Tsao-poo-tung, upon the Wong-poo river, to the south-east of Song-kiong, about 6 leagues from Shang-hai by the river, in the direction of Sing-poo.

On the 10th inst., about 5½ P.M., the boats came in sight of this station, and when about 800 to 900 yards from it the crews were alarmed by a cannon shot, which fell in close proximity to the boats; 10 of these (14 forming the convoy) immediately stopped, while the person in charge of the whole in the remaining boat went forward to make himself known. In the meantime a second cannon shot was heard and the ball fell into the river a few feet from the boat, which latter, having arrived within 50 yards of the station was fired upon a third time—this time with grape shot. It was now thought advisable to stop and the boat anchored close to the river bank. Other shots were heard when the person in charge, along with three Europeans and M. Montagneux, a French Missionary, landed for the purpose of proceeding to the battery of three guns, built on the banks, which still continued firing. Being stopped by a creek, they were about half an hour reaching their destination. Having at length reached the fort, they were recognised and their passports examined, including the one belonging to the missionary, which was signed by the Emperor at Pekin. They had settled themselves comfortably and one had commenced smoking his pipe, when two more cannon shots gave them to understand that the soldiers had made a rush on the boats with the intention of plundering them; and the party having made all the haste possible to reach their boats, when they saw from 25 to 30 small boats with 200 of these fellows in them taking out the bales of silk, and out of 215, by the time the party reached their boats, not one was left. Being too few in number they could not prevent the pillage. In each boat the party was commanded by a chief. About the same time, the head chief, named Dzen, arrived and desired the owners to take back their silk, which they did and found 43 bales missing as well as two of the boats. They were also robbed of a quantity of other goods, such as native cloth, &c., clothes, arms, money, &c., and their total loss they value at Tls. 22,000. The party got back to Shanghai about half-past eleven that night and laid a complaint with the French Consul.

On the morning of the 17th, Admiral Protet proceeded with the *Feiloong* and two gun-boats—having a few troops on board—up the river to the place where this scene took place, for the purpose of obtaining the restitution of the silk. The expedition arrived at Tsao-poo-tung about 3 P.M., and they immediately seize, the three principal chiefs, Dzen and Len being of the number. These men are now prisoners on board H.I.M.S *Forte*; and we understand that M. Edan the French Consul has represented the outrage and robbery officially to the Taoutai.

NANKING.

From a Correspondent.

The general tranquillity which has prevailed in this realm since our arrival here was somewhat, though not much disturbed, by an abrupt advance of the *Yaos* upon a place a short distance below the creek, three days back. On the *morning of the 6th, towards daylight* a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the creek, which was maintained without intermission up to the hour of 9 or half-past 9 o'clock. The rebels were in a state of alarm, though batteries were manned and a black flag, indicating an order for dispatch of troops, was hoisted on Liang's look-out. The second in command Hsiao—who took special care to change his conspicuous yellow cap usually worn for a black one, that he might stand no chance of being singled out by an Imp—at the head of a chosen force of valiant warriors issued out at an early hour, with the evident and full intention of giving battle to the *Yaos* and ultimately causing the troublesome pests to retire. His force consisted of a mixed rabble of standard bearers, and the rear guard was composed of boys equipped with matchlocks, and whose respective ages varied from 7 to 15 years. Such a chosen band of heroes was this. Hsiao returned home, at 5 o'clock with his victorious battalion without having had the opportunity of inflecting serious harm on the Imps. The cause of the firing is said to have been in consequence of the advance of an imperialist fleet on a plundering expedition, and their having come up with some rebel gun-boats which fired on them. The action was then carried on between both parties, and the result was that success accrued to the Imperialists, who succeeded in capturing some (rebel) guard and trading boats, one of the number of which is said to have been full of pretty women. This was a valuable prize for them, and the women are said to have been the wives of rebel chiefs, who possibly may have been taken as well. The affair occurred at a place called Hua-shan, distant about seven miles from here. What the intention of the Imperialists was we don't know; the noise of the cannonading caused some imagination in our minds that an attack upon this place had no doubt been planned. Had such been the case we should have concurred in the propriety of the move, but as it appears, it was not. We must say that it is great folly for the Imperialists to assault any of the small places in the vicinity of the Capital, for no advantage is gained thereby. In fact it only tends to urge the rebels to fortify themselves additionally stronger each time that the Imperialists approach. When the opposite party do reach the Capital they will find an increased number of guns to baffle against; which, had they taken an earlier opportunity to come down upon the city itself, instead of rousing the small and unimportant places round here, would not have been there, and hence affording a greater chance of success, which they have now lost.

In the evening of the same day that the commotion took place, a fire occurred just near the floating bridge. The cause of it was owing to some *chái* or reeds having taken fire, or rather as is suspected, by a long-haired Imp having set fire to it, with some evil intent and preconcerted design in favour of the Imps. On the following morning towards the hour of 10 Liang for the second time, in pomp and majesty, delivered an oration on a platform erected in nearly the same spot as it stood before, when we then had the opportunity of becoming enlightened with his eloquence. After the usual preliminaries of drinking tea, &c., he said, "Let us *praise Tien fu*," and then a chorus of voices joined in with Tsan-mei tien-fu—let us praise the Heavenly Father and so forth.

The concourse of Heavenly children with their heads depressed and their eyes shut looking oh! so heavenly, filled the air with melody, and a great many of them appeared to think it great fun. Liang and Hsiao looked additionally *heavenly*; and the debauched, dried-up countenance of the former contrasted well with the full face and good countenance of the latter. After the singing had finished, the two parties moved down the aisle and took their places before a table at which they knelt and read from a sheet of yellow paper, the characters upon which we could not decipher, and the sound we could not hear, from being too great a distance off. At the termination of this saw, the return of Liang and brother Hsiao, who continued the amusement by their mounting the table, that the multitude of listeners might hear all they had to say. Liang then gave the shop-keepers certain admonitions, and, in making an allusion to the occurrence of the fire on the previous night, said that "the next time such a thing happened the people would not be allowed to cross the floating bridge; as it might be just as likely" continued he "that spies might purposely fire some reeds and that under cover of that, an Imperialist fleet would enter and create some havoc about the place. He also told them that they were not to billet any soldiers, either fresh from the city or from places outside. This order was given in consequence of recent desertions on the part of the rebels. A few days back about 10,000 went over to the Imperialists and they have now left Chiang-pu (hsien) where this occurred, and which is but a short distance from this, perfectly bare.

The matter is very easily explained, and the reason is sufficiently accounted for in the fact that there is an entire deficiency of the means of subsistence on the other side of the water, in consequence of the devastation caused by the rebels—who now have nothing more to plunder and hence nothing to subsist upon.

Such is the destitution that human flesh is readily devoured, and there is no compunction whatever upon capturing a way-farer in tying him up to a tree and slice by slice devouring him. We have this from reliable information and are certain of its truth, as those who have witnessed the enaction of these scenes detail them to us. Can we then have sympathy with those who give rise to such destitution as this, from the spoliation caused by them? Although we seem to be so unfavourably disposed towards these abominable ruffians, we never have spoken well of the opposite party. We are unable to do this, as we see such cowardice exhibited by the braves and Imperial soldiers, whom to behead would be more correct than slaying innocent people, but unfortunately the latter always seem to be the victims of the executioner's axe, and this is where we find fault. The distressing scenes at Shanghai of the poor and destitute being turned out of their homes and roaming about without knowing whither to turn their steps, must call forth the sympathy of most people, although it does not from some, whose selfish motives in the cause of gain prevents the influence of such a feeling on their minds. We wish heartily that this beautiful place were in other hands, for then would life be rendered more pleasant than it now is, and would be more sociable in very respect. The commonest necessary in which the Chinese live—rice—can only be procured in the coarsest state and that at a high price, and nothing else can be bought. The misery existing here is beyond conception. It is no uncommon thing to see a dead body, or a beggar lying by the road side just breathing his last from starvation.

But I find that I have left Liang in the middle of his discourse, or rather at the closing portion of it, as he had not much more to say for himself beyond delivering certain orders concerning what would be the operations in the event of an appearance of the Imps, &c.

Liang and Hsiao were then escorted home amid harmonious screams from the band—which I must tell you is Liang's own band, and composed of musicians whose ages range from 6 to 10 years.

Well I will not take up space by saying any more here concerning the rebels, but must say that the fact of a certain gentleman having had to run for his life, shows as plainly what they are, and with these words we will conclude by borrowing a quotation—"After this Mr. Editor, where go the arguments of your warlike self and correspondents."

Q.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News, February 17.)

THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

On Saturday night about half-past ten great commotion was observed on the Pootung side of the river opposite Tong-ka-doo, amongst the Chinese on the river bank and among the junks anchored in the river. The screams of the affrighted inhabitants rent the air, and were heard down in the Settlement. Shortly afterwards the sound of cannonading startled the Foreign community, when many people moved in the direction of the firing without well knowing what was going on. It was afterwards ascertained that the Taiping rebels appeared in large numbers at the place mentioned, and had seized a number of junks with which they were endeavouring to make a bridge of boats, so as to enter the walled city from that point. Our gallant allies, the French, however, always on the alert, espied their object in the moonlight, and orders were given to the commanders of two gun-boats stationed there, to repel the sanguinary wretches. These two vessels immediately poured a volley of shot and shell amongst them and drove them from the river bank, and as they were seen retreating they were favoured with a little more of the same material, which we trust had its effect. Several war-junks also joined in the cannonading and as usual they kept blazing away the greater part of the night.

(From the Daily Shipping and Commercial News of February 18, 1862.)

THE TAIPING REBELS AT PLOVER POINT.

On Thursday the 14th inst. an expedition consisting of H. M. S. *Coromandel* with the gun-boat *Bouncer* and *Starling*, having on board a company of small-arm-men from H. M. S. *Imperieuse*, a twelve-pounder field-piece from the same ship, Captain Holland's company of Royal marines from H. B. M. Consulate; Lieut Maud, R.E., and Mr. Alabaster, Interpreter—the whole under the command of Captain Willes, R.N., C.B.—left Shanghai for the purpose of recovering British property and releasing prisoners, recently captured by the Taiping rebels and pirates at Plover Point on the Yan-tsze.

The expedition anchored for the night about twelve miles below Plover Point, and early on the following morning reached it—the marines, field-piece, and small-arm-men, were landed immediately without opposition, just below the mouth of the 'Chong-chow-ho.' A deputation of two Headmen in full Taiping costume, came off and met them on their way to inquire the object of their visit. One of these men spoke English fluently.

The marines were pushed on and took possession of a building used as a Custom-house, and filled with arms and stores. On an inner door being burst open, out rushed not only the eleven missing men of Messrs. Fletcher's junk, but thirteen others who stated that they were part of the crews of two junks bound to Hankow, belonging to Messrs. Dent & Co. captured the preceding day. They threw themselves at the feet of the officers, overwhelmed with joy at their unexpected release.

On quarters being demanded to put up the British force for the night, the Headmen declared it to be impossible and out of the question, so they proceeded to select for themselves. Three large buildings standing together in an open space on the right bank of the Creek, and about a quarter of a mile from the bund of the Yang-tsze were chosen. On their moving forward, it proved to be the head-quarters of this band of Rebels—about seventy of whom were surprised in them—who then retreated, leaving behind two brass guns, and a host of banners. One of their chief officers was made a prisoner in an inner room. The men displayed great coolness and confidence and were most anxious to fight it out which they were with great difficulty restrained from doing by their captured leader, although it must have led to their utter extermination; they did not move until the soldiers were within twenty-yards of them when, cursing their chief, saying they "did not know how to retreat and give the foreigners the victory," they slowly retired across a bridge into the village of "Pang-kai-chiao."

On occupying the before-mentioned building, a large quantity of arms, six barrels of powder, and three cases containing upwards of a hundred tins of rifle powder were found and destroyed. The chiefs pointed out a portion of the cargo of Messrs. Fletcher's junk, and almost the whole of the remainder was found afterwards on searching a building a few hundred yards off. The missing Europeans they declared after much prevarication was murdered and thrown overboard in the fray when the junk was captured, and the linguist who they surrendered after some trouble, they stated was a prisoner at Choug-chow, a walled city twelve miles inland—the head quarters of their main body, which they said was two hundred thousand strong, but which is believed to amount to about five thousand.

The Great Official Tai-ping seal, a quantity of their correspondence and records, and a number of European documents were seized.

The Tai-pings—who did not appear to number more than a hundred and fifty—were nearly all Cantonese, and were mostly well armed and equipped, and were bold robust fellows. They were dressed in tight fitting red or green jackets, with red turbans and tight red trowsers, with flowing sashes round the waist, and looked altogether like Zouaves. On the following day the Marines marched seven miles into the country to reconnoitre. As they crossed the bridge and went up the main street, the rebels were seized with a panic and ran pell-mell out of the place, occasionally halting, drawing up round their banners, levelling their muskets and shouting and gesticulating fiercely. Following the winding of the creek, the large deserted village of May-lee with its remarkable seven-storied-pagoda was reached. This place must have contained twenty-thousand inhabitants. The people all through the country were wearing long hair, under compulsion, and were apparently reduced to the most abject state of slavery and wretchedness. The creek as far as this is navigable for large junks, has a depth of water of six feet at low tide. On returning by its right bank a row-boat with two guns was captured. The men re-embarked on Sunday evening, and the expedition left for Shanghai at daylight on Monday—having destroyed four armed war-boats, one in the course of equipment, and three other junks; liberating Messrs. Fletchers linguist and eleven of crew, as well as thirteen of the crews of Messrs. Dent; recovering nearly the whole of the valuable cargo belonging to the first-named firm; disarming the Rebel battery at the mouth of the creek; brought away five guns; destroyed a large quantity of arms and ammunition; crippled the resources and humbled the pride of these marauders, and imported to them a wholesome lesson on the danger of interfering with European trade, without bloodshed, or an accident of any description.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of February 22nd, 1862.

ATTACK UPON AND DEFEAT OF THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

We have much satisfaction in reporting the success of an attack upon the rebel force infesting the Pootung side of the Wong-poo. It appears that information had reached the authorities here that a well-armed body of Taiping rebels had entrenched themselves at a large village named Chang-to-Chao some four or five miles down the river, with the evident intention of harrassing the city and Settlement from time to time, and retiring back upon this stronghold. The English and French naval commanders acceded to the wishes of the Imperialist authorities to aid Colonel Ward's contingent of disciplined Chinese to make a descent upon the place and drive the enemy away. Accordingly yesterday at daylight H. M. steamer *Coromandel*, with a party of marines and blue-jackets, and several French and Chinese vessels proceeded to the scene of action, landing their forces within a few miles of the village. The Chinese under command of Colonel Ward were 600 strong and marched boldly on Chang-to-Chao, attacking the rebels with vigour, who in return fought desperately. After a sharp resistance the rebels fled, leaving behind their killed and wounded.

The casualties among the attacking forces are stated to be 10 Chinese killed and 50 wounded, 1 French killed and 2 wounded, and 1 English wounded. A number of prisoners were taken, also villagers who had been pressed into the service of the Taipings.

The only addititional account we can give as yet, is that the *Contest* from Chefoo, in passing up the river came within sight of the rebels, and reported them to be about 30,000 or 40,000 strong. The name of the village where they were encamped is said to be Ko-yo. Between 800 and 900 rebels killed and wounded.

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Office Hours from 10 till 4.

15ma Shanghai, 12th February, 1862.

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H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.

22fe Shanghai, 19th November, 1861.

JOHN R. SOMERVILLE, M.D.,
SURGEON.
Pagoda Island, Anchorage,
FOO-CHOW.

20ap January 25th, 1862.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.

18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE.
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

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Ships supplied at the shortest notice.

30my. HAKODADI, JAPAN.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
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tf May 25, 1861.

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tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

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20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 7	Golden West	A. ship	1440	McKenzie	Sydney	Dec 2	Coals	Johnson and Co
.. 14	Rajah	A. str	390	Laen	Yang-tsze			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 14	Pearl [H M	corv.		Borlase	Hongkong	Jan 29		
.. 14	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Yang-tsze	Feb 11		Barnes Dallas
.. 15	Nouvelle Pénélope	Fr. bk	494	Judlel	Toulon	June 14	General	H. I. M. Government
.. 15	Carl Beyer	Swe.bk	281	Hultsen	Hongkong	Jan 10	do	Order
.. 15	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	H'kong & Ports		do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 16	Canton	Da. bg	235	Godt	Hankow	.. 15	do	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Hadassah	B. bark	527	Dickson	Sunderland	Aug 17	Coals	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 16	Weymouth	B. ship	829	Norriss	London	Oct 12	General	Hogg Brothers
.. 16	May Queen	A. schr	154	Wills	Ningpo		do	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Mona	B. bark	314	Miffet	Amoy	Jan 29	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Antelope	B. str.	243	Gibbon	Hankow	Feb 11		Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 17	Coromandel [H M	str.		Davidson	Plover Point			
.. 17	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	Hongkong	.. 11		Barnes Dallas
.. 17	Fawn	B. brig	154	Allen	Coast			Barnes Dallas
.. 18	Heloise	Fr. bk	377	Laballe	Nagasaki	.. 10	do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 18	Templeman	A. bark	314	Spence	do	.. 9	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 18	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong	.. 13		E. Warden, Agt. P.&O. Co
.. 18	Bouncer [H M	g.-boat		Creasy	Plover Point	.. 17		
.. 18	Starling (84) [H M	g.-boat			do	.. 17		
.. 19	Hardy (94) [H M	g.-boat		Boyle	Puchau	.. 14		
.. 20	Renard [H M S	corv.		Bingham	Nankin	.. 18		
.. 20	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong *	.. 15	do	Dent and Co
.. 20	Rifleman	B. bark	346	Jean	London	Sept 4	do	Dent and Co
.. 20	Shandon	B. str.	114	Bird	Ningpo	Feb 19		Moses and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.—*From Woosung.*

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 14	British Empire	B. ship	2679	McDonald	London	Tea, &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 14	Kinkeane	B. brig	200	Volquarsten	Hankow		Rothwell, Love and Co
.. 14	Persévérant	Fr. bg	214	Doucet	Swatow		Vaucher, Frères
.. 14	Maria	B. str.	107	Genle	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Rothwell, Love and Co
.. 14	Armistice	B. bark	358	Richardson	Nagasaki	do	A R. Tilby and Co
.. 14	St. Theodosius	Rus. str	312	Kohler	do	do	Howard and Co
.. 15	Zwaluw	Du. bk	260	Bloem	do	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 15	Shandon	B. str.	114	Bird	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 16	B. F. van Dambenoy	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 16	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Wright	Ningpo	do	Captain
.. 16	Mary	A. lug.	50	Ollerdessen	do	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Willamette	A. str	413	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 17	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	138	Mooney	H'kow & K'kiang	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	St. Louis	A. str.	700	Robinet	Nagasaki	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 18	Bride of the Seas	B. ship	516	Donald	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 19	Emma	S.O. bg	240	Haesloop	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	London	B. str.	405	Sullivan	Hankow	Op., &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 20	Timandra	A. schr	173	Turner	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Rauma	Nor. bg	234	Moller	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Georges	3 mas'ed Fr. schr	191	Grosos	Nagasaki		A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Maryland	A. bark	200	Godfrey	Hankow		Frazar and Co
	Yang-tsze	B. str	345	Hardie	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Hongkong		Jardine, Matheson and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aden	Feb 18	B. str.	507	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co	Hongkong *	22d inst
Adriatic	Feb 3	B. bark	303	Barron	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Imdt.
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Andes	Jan 2	A. ship	459	Spencer	Howard and Co	Swatow	cld 15 inst
Antelope	Feb 17	B. str.	243	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Berwick Walls	Dec 30	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	B. str.	73	Millett	Oppert and Co		
Cambalu	Jan 13	B. ship	499	Gilks	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Canton	Feb 16	Da. bg	235	Godt	Frazar and Co		
Carl Beyer	Feb 15	Swe.bk	281	Hultsen	Order		
Chin-chin	Jan 2	A. lug.	76	Todd	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
Chusan	Jan 1	B. str.	529	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas	Ningpo	cld 21 inst
Colingsburgh	Jan 22	B. bark	375	Hinds	Dent and Co		
Cosmopolite	Jan 30	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	61	Dolte	H. G. Ward		
Crimea	Jan 20	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Curlew	Jan 21	A. bark	496	Goodenough		Ningpo	cld 11 inst
Damio	Dec 16	B. ship	755	Burkitt	Dent and Co	London	Early
Dot	Jan 6	B. schr	70	Croft	Dow and Co		
Duck	Jan 1	B. schr	145	Sives	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Eclipse	Jan 18	A. schr	306	Cammau	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Emma	Jan 15	B. schr	100	West	Master	Ningpo	cld 21 inst
Eva	Feb 1	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co	London	Early
Fawn	Feb 17	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	Early
Fenella	Feb 17	B. str	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	Feb 8	A. str	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co		
Frank	Feb 3	A. schr	187	Conway			
Friela Westphalia	July 26	Han.bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Gabalva	Feb 12	B. bark	419	Frazer	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Golden West	Feb 14	A. ship	1440	McKenzie	Johnson and Co		
Gouv van Swieten	Feb 7	Du. bg	317	Fagg	T. Kroes and Co		
Hadassah	Feb 16	B. bark	527	Dickson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Hankow	Feb 7	A. brig	154	Seves	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Harkaway	Jan 12	B. bark	616	Johnson	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	
Hilda Charlotte	Jan 1	A. brig	212	Moore	Howard and Co	Yang-tsze	
Heloise	Feb 18	Fr. bk	377	Laballe	Wheelock and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Horatio	Jan 25	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Early
Hound	Dec 17	A. ship	714	Nash	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Nagasaki	25th inst
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurte	F. Loureiro		
Iona	Jan 16	B. bark	675	Chever	Russell and Co	New York	Early
James Paton	Jan 14	B. ship	399	Allison	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Jeddo	Feb 13	B. str	469	Wighton	Turner and Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co	*Laid up*	
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Ly-ee-moon	Feb 20	B. str.	369	Hill	Dent and Co	Hongkong	cld 21 inst
Macao	Feb 7	B. bark	327	Heber	T. Kroes and Co		
Maria Phillipine	Jan 22	Ha. sch	126	Frey	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Early
Mary Ellen	Dec 31	A. brig	209	Jenckes	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
May Queen	Feb 16	A. schr	154	Wills	Frazar and Co		

* With the Mails for Europe.

MERCHANTS VESSELS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Mona	Feb 16	B. bark	314	Miffet	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Moneka	Jan 7	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
Niemen	Feb 14	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	24th inst
Nouvelle Pénélope	Feb 15	Fr. bk	490	Judlel	H. I. M. Government		
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Po-Yang	Feb 1	A. str	825	Briggs	Olyphant and Co		
Pluto	Feb 13	Chi. str			Imperial Maritime Customs		
Rajah	Feb 14	B. str.	390	Laen	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Rifleman	Feb 20	B. bark	346	Jean	Dent and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	125	Halipike	Master		
Rover	Jan 23	A. bark	358	Walsh	Olyphant and Co		
Salamander	Jan 2	Pru sch	208	Soerensen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 15 inst
Santa Cruz	Jan 4	A. str.	303	Bennet	Howard and Co	H'kow & Ports	cld 21 inst
Saturnus	Feb 5	Ha. bk	298	Hauschild	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Scotland	Feb 9	B. str.	759	Ballard	Dow and Co	N'saki & K'gawa	cld 20 inst
Shandon	Feb 20	B. str.	114	Bird	Moses and Co		
Spray	Jan 15	A. schr		Friend	Bull, Purdon and Co	Nagasaki	cld 7 inst
Stade	Dec 27	Han b	178	Helper	Siemssen and Co		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 7	B. ship	805	Slaughter	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	Early
Sumatra	Dec 19	A. ship		Kinsman	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 21 inst
Surprise	Feb 10	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	26th inst
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	125	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	Feb 18	A. bark	314	Spence	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Thomas	Feb 6	B. brig	147	Catto	Edward Byrne	Ningpo	Early
Traveller	Jan 22	B. bark	462	Ellis	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Wavelet	Jan 3	B. bark	299	Yates	Master	H'kow & Ports	Imdt.
Weymouth	Feb 18	B ship	829	Norriss	Hogg Brothers		
Wilhelmine	Jan 23	Da. bg	186	Beudreten	Turner and Co		
Zaritza	Feb 9	Rus. sh	946	Yusseling	Augustine Heard and Co		
Zingari	Jan 21	Chi. str		McKenzie	Rothwell, Love and Co		

83 *Merchant Vessels.*]

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			66
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			21
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	555			555		12	19
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 14	Cometa,	140	Manila	49			49			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do	164		10	174			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	Manila	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh,	567	do	308		20	328			
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do	1		2	3			
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do	40		3	43			
.. 23	Mallard,	637	London	501			501		19	
.. 23	Solent,	732	do	519			519		20	
.. 25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
.. 30	Kate Carnie,	549	do	945		37	982		45	
Nov 2	Drusus,	398	do	545	84		629			
.. 8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437			
.. 9	Walooga,	549	London	407			407	14		
.. 10	Cyclone,	594	do	698	77	22	797			
.. 12	Capiolani,	533	Fuchau	16			16			
.. 21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		52	522			
.. 23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25			
.. 24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175			
.. 25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		13	
.. 25	Rapido,	299	do	1,163	36		1,199		7	
.. 28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24			
.. 29	Candace,	333	Hongkong	17			17			
Dec. 4	Lansdowne,	715	London	808			818			
.. 5	Veloz,	571	do	887			887			
.. 5	Volunteer,	418	Fuchau	30			30			
.. 8	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,037	151	25	2,213			
.. 8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do	2			2			
.. 11	Fiery Cross, str.,	448	do	2			2			
.. 19	Celestial,	401	London	1,054	11		1,065		30	
.. 20	Anglo-Indian,	440	do	355			355			
.. 22	Avonvale,	301	do	398			398		7	
.. 25	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	2,292	238	63	2,593			
Jan 1	Tartar,	554	London	287			287			
.. 1	Malabar,	322	do	610	17		627			
.. 3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do	320			320			
.. 10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,641	319	7	1,970			
.. 12	Greta,	176	do	5			5			
.. 13	Indus,	617	London	319	57		376		19	
.. 14	Cinderella,	877	do	420			420			
.. 14	Henry Miller,	433	do	789	3		792	11		
.. 20	B. Duckwitz,	327	do	117	46		163			
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,706	140	10	1,856		5	
.. 31	Juanpore,	459	London	41			41			
Feb 8	Ottawa, str.,	814	Hongkong	509	1,075	100	1,684			
.. 8	Fairlight,	588	London	885	51	22	958	11		
.. 14	British Empire,	2679	do	1,191	83	10	1,284			
.. 18	Bride of the Seas,	516	do	616			616			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.
From 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	do		6:18½	
Jan 31	Resolute,	650	do	17:60		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,591
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,060	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	10,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		8,463	6,972	78,438		145,520	700,753
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,170									357,179
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,091	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	*Raleigh,*	567	London,	456,601		50,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256
.. 23	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
... 23	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,031
... 23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,231
... 29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,180		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	681,994
... 30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	555,401
Nov. 2	*Drusus,*	398	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,661	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	365,178
... 9	*Wagoola,*	549	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,296	49,027		68,718	643,966
.. 10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	659,436
... 24	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,333	1,701		2,040	7,219	44,651		101,544	815,179
... 25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,516	35,239	384	4,975	19,861	120,681		293,656	826,532
... 25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	216,329
... 26	*The Cedars,*	356	Liverpool,	340,728		520		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	422,520
Dec. 3	*Lansdowne,*	715	London,	532,067			65,729		597,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	704,811
... 5	*Veloz,*	571	London,	534,575					534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833		113,511	648,086
... 19	*Celestial,*	401	London,	189,460				22,035	211,495	33,237	6,424			7,991	51,693		99,345	310,840
... 22	*Anglo-Indian,*	440	London,	335,317					335,317	77,627	20,650		3,976	19,168	60,892		182,311	517,628
... 22	*Avonvale,*	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,637	16,021	1,274	3,837	38,085		89,918	314,991
Jan. 1	*Tartar,*	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4,587	1,705			2,911	20,832	12,117	42,152	550,975
... 1	*Malabar,*	322	London,	232,267					232,267	11,024				496	53,400	16,047	80,967	313,234
... 3	*Mary Russell Mitford*	519	London,	357,191			3,081		360,272	82,201	33,902		8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186,796	547,068
... 13	*Indus,*	617	London,	644,132			7,358		651,490	6,972	9,179				17,979		34,130	685,620
... 14	*Cinderella,*	877	London,	1,099,706					1,099,706	138,216	14,904	106	10,500	16,202	66,049		245,977	1,345,683
... 14	*Henry Miller,*	433	London,	220,478			17,200		237,678	68,627	13,400		5,708	15,469	95,669		198,933	436,611
... 20	*Burgermeister Duckwitz,*	327	London,	297,790					297,790								33,088	331,478
... 31	*Juanpore,*	459	London,	416,467			13,575	3,947	433,989	23,169	11,623			5,956	10,244		50,992	484,381
Feb. 8	*Fairlight,*	588	London,						370,825								261,535	632,360
... 14	*British Empire,*	2679	London,						1,204,878								548,655	1,753,533
... 18	*Bride of the Seas.*	516	London,															

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